ited the scenes of disaster about eristocratic Lafayette Park during the morning and after-At least a fifth of these were strangers points in Missouri and Illinois, who had taken advantage of the National holiday and the reduced railroad rates to see for themselves the havor that the tornado had wrought. The crowds were quiet, orderly and sympathetic, and not a single case of pillaging or disorderly conduct called for action on the part of the police authorities. Furniture movers and general teamsters reaped a harvest in moving household effects from the dismantled dwellings in this sec tion, \$10, \$15 and in some cases as high as \$20 a load being demanded and paid without demur. In the poorer parts of the city, where the force of the disaster had also been felt, the willing hearts and hands of the more fortunate went out and were extended to their stricken neighbors, and men, women and children, sometimes at risk of life and limb, aided in removing, the humble contents of tottering houses and jene- OFTEN FOUR EDITIONS OF ONE REPORT ARE ments to a place of safety

Three of the principal real estate dealers in this city last night said to the United Press reprecentative that they figured that the actual real estate loss in St. Louis would not exceed \$10,000,-000. The damage to household property, bric-abrac, paintings, statuary, etc., will, however, swell this amount nearly \$2,000,000 more.

The loss in shade trees and ornamental shrubbery is beyond computation. Lafayette Park, for two decades the pride of the aristocratic "French residents," is but a memory. Not a tree is left standing in all its broad domain, and it is surrounded by a quadrangle of demolished houses. many of which can only be located by the numon the adjoining ones that escaped.

Ed App, of Chicago, arrived in the city to-day and proceeded immediately to the ruins at Seventh and Rufger sts. in search of his parents. He was informed that they had been buried there during the storm. The Street Department has a large force of men working at this point clearing the rubbish, in order to make traffic possible. About twenty-five men are working on the ruins of the demolished tenement houses. It is certain that there are more bodies under the ruins.

A DYING MAN'S REMARKABLE FEAT. Rutland Arbuckle, an employe of the Vandalia carshops, is dying at his home in West Morganhad an awful experience Wednesday night. He was in the Vandalla carshops, East

st. He had an awful experience wednesday night. He was in the Vandalla carsnops, East St. Louis, when the building was struck. A heavy beam falling in killed two men and struck Arbuckle. Four ribs and a leg were broken. In that condition, amid the fury of the storm, he crawled to the east approach of the Eads Bridge. Across this structure he crawled in a manner miraculous and managed to reach a drug store at Pendieton and Olive sts., five miles from the starting point. There he fainted and was placed on a stretcher and carried home.

The reports of loss of life at the city hospital were greatly exaggerated. It is possible that four or five bodies are yet in the ruins of that institution. A corps of firemen are making a systematic search of the ruins. Superintendent Dr. Otto Sutter, who ought to know, does not believe that more than five will be taken from the demolished buildings. How the patients escaped is a miracle. Although a liberal estimate places the number of missing at fifty. Dr. Sutter thin's most of them ran away and are still alive. It is a hard matter to get a correct list of the missing. Records were destroyed, and new histories will have to be made for every patient.

There is still a probability that some of the

There is still a probability that some of the 300 employes of the St. Louis Refrigerator and Wooden Gutter Company, No. 1,200 South Second-st., are in the ruins of that firm's immense plant. The loss of the company will be at least \$175,000. Four school girls are reported burled beneath the ruins of Soulard Market. They are said to have been passing the market when it blew over. No search of the ruins is being made.

was placed in the hands of a receiver yesterday. The company controls ten elevators along the river-front here on both shores, and is capitalized at \$2.000,000. For over a year the concern has been losing money, and Wednesday night's disaster effectually sent them to the wall.

WIND AND RAIN STORM IN OHIO. Springfield, Ohio, May 31.-At an early hour this orning it was rumored that a tornado had struck Tremont City, near here, and that several people were killed. Parties who went out to investigate found the rumor false. An unusually heavy wind and rain storm had visited the place, doing consider-able damage to properly, but as far as can be learned no one was aliled.

HIS DANGEROUS HABIT. From The Denver Field and Farm.

From The Denver Field and Farm.

One day, said an old-timer, Cactus Jim and I were fishing in the south fork of the Platte River, when a stranger rose up on a mule and blandly inquired of Jim: "Stranger, he you the man as owns this yere river?" "Not as I knows of," replied Jim, as he looked up long enough to see that the stranger had a gun in his hand. "Then what is you addon' yere?" softly inquired the man. "I'm affishin' arter fish." "I shouldn't think you'd dare fur to do it, 'cause the man who owns this yere river is a riperparer and a-lookin' fur a fuss. I am a-knowin' of the fact that he killed a feller yesterday fur fishin' in this river.

a-knowin of the fact that he killed a feller yester-day fur fishin' in this river."
"How much of the river might he own?" plackly asked Jim. "The hull outfit, as fur as the water runs, with all the creeks thrown in. He jest took it fur a fish pond, and the galoot who is cotched askealin' of his fish never sees his mother no more." "Would you recken that yere fellow rides a yaller mew!" asked Jim, as he rebaited his hook. Yes, I reckon he do." "Man about your size, ham't he?" "I should go fur to say that he was." "In fact, you ar the rip-norm's cuss hisself?" "You've struck it right, stranger, and you've got jest three minits to pray!" "Thank ye," said Jim, as he got his legs under him, rose up, whirled about and covered the man with two guns, all in the time you could count five.

man with two guns, all in the time you could count five.

"Say, stranger, thar's a mistake yere!" said the man on the mule after he had shaken off his surprise. "As how?" asked Jim. "As how I've concluded that I don't own all this yers Platt River, but only half, and you hain't fishin' on my half at that! My eyes are a gettin' a leetle weakish, and I can't see landmarks as I used to." "Kin your eyes see that trail over thar?" queried Jim. "They kin."

"Then ride fur it and keep right on out o' sight!"

The man rode straight away and never looked back, and when he was two miles distant Cactus Jim picked up his fishpole and growied: "Somebouy'h hurt that feller some day if he don't quit talkin' and go to shootin'."

June

Brings to us the full return of Nature's awakened life. Vigor and vitality are to be seen in all forms of vegetation, and suggest what ought to be the condition of every human being. Yet thousands suffer with impure blood, causing humors, eruptions, liver and kidney trouble, rheumatism, neuralgia and a long train of ailrheumatism, neuralgia and a long train of allments. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all such troubles by making rich, red blood, and then vigor and vitality return. Remember

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic, All

123 Chambers St.

Winton Bicycles.

Ballard Rubber Co.

A REFORM THAT IS NEEDED.

WASTEFUL AND USELESS MANNER IN WHICH PUBLIC DOCUMENTS ARE ISSUED.

DIFFERENT BUREAUS OR DEPART

SYSTEM AND PREVENT THE DUPLICATION.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIPUNE.] Washington, May 31.-There seems to be a pros pect that before the expiration of the LIVth Con one measure of reform which has been urgentloudly demanded for years will b adopted. On May 7 the House of Representatives passed, without a dissenting vote, a bill which has been unanimously recommended by the Committee on Printing, "To Improve the Printing and Binding Methods of the Public Documents," and the bill is now in the hands of the Senate Committee on Printing. That the necessity of such improvement is great is realized not only by every librarian in the country in whose library a collection of public ing bill is unanimously approved by the American Library Association, the Massachusetts Library of the Boston Public Library and every librarian who has examined it, as well as by Dr. Ames, who was for many years Superintendent of the Distribution of Public Documents in the Interior Department; William J. Rhees, for forty years in charge of the international exchanges in the Smithsoniar Institute; the Public Printer, and by everybody who has found it necessary to consult public documents, either in Washington or in public libraries elsewhere, and has experienced the difficulties and vexations which the Perkins bill is calculated to obviate and prevent. In explaining and advocating the measure in the House of Representatives, Chair

he said:

A prime purpose of the bill is to reduce the 'varying elitions of the same documents now issued from the departments of the Government to one edition, and make it clear to any one, by the title of the document, exactly the contents of the document isself. I have before me four volumes, to which I call your attention (indicating the volumes), the first is the report of the Commissioner of Education, the second the report of the Secretary of the Interior, the third is messages and documents of the Interior Department, and this, the fourth of is House beccultive documents. Now, then, when I tell you that the contents of each of these volumes are Monteal, you will at once see the necessity of the reform which the bill seeks to accomplish. Instead of issuing this document and others like it in four or five editions, we propose to issue it in one edition. Seeing on a library shelf the volume "House Executive Documents," no one would think to find in that volume the report of the Commissioner of Education. So duplicates go everywhere, one library in this country has called out and returned to the Superintendent of Documents 5,000 volumes of duplicates. We propose to prevent duplication.

The other feature of the bill is to take out of

man Perkins, of the Committee on Printing, tersely

mense plant. The loss of the company will be at least \$175,000. Four school girls are reported buried beneath the ruins of Soulard Market. They are said to have been passing the market when it blew over. No search of the ruins is being made.

SCENES IN EAST ST. LOUIS.

The condition of affairs in East St. Louis is growing alarming. The residents of that territory located near the river and known locally as the "Island" are facing starvation. There is little to eat and no money with which to procure it. There is only one atter in that section it is was not totally destroyed by the storm. Rye bread and cheese are the only things on sale. Bread is 10 and 15 cenus a loaf. The storm claimed four more victure yearcady in East St. Louis. They were William Welsh, Charles Collins, Christina Wildenburg and thenry Vitz. All of them died at St. Mary's Hospital, where they were taken Thursday morning.

No more bodies were taken from the "Island" during the last twenty-four hours, and the work of searching for the supposed dead in the ruins has been practically suspended, on account of much urgent need of relieving the sufferings of the injured, feeding the hunry and affording shelter to the homeless. Each of the three local undertaking establishments buried induced the houdes to-day. Hearse horses were not unhitched. The roads leading to St. Peter's, St. Henry's, Mount Carmel, Calvary and the City Cemeteries grew dusty with the passing of funeral processions.

A large number of militia tenta are expected from Springfield. These will go a long way toward furnishing shelter for the homeless. They was placed in the hands of a receiver yesterday. The company controls ten elevators along the river-front here on both shores, and its capital is an addition of any public document and comment. Elevator Company, of funeral processions.

A large number of militia tenta are expected from Springfield. These will go a long way toward furnishing shelter for the homeless. They was placed in the hands of a receiver yesterday, The company co

MAY RECEIPTS UNDER THE WILSON LAW. THE CUSTOMS TAXES PRODUCED LESS REVENUE THAN IN ANY MAY, EXCEPT ONE, FOR A

DECADE-A COMPARISON WITH THE

MURINLEY LAW. Washington, May 31 (Special).-The month of May drives another nail into the coffin of the Wilson law. With a single exception, the country has not seen such small receipts during May for more than a decade. In only one month in its entire history of failure has the Wilson law produced such small customs receipts as those shown by the May statement. Those who insisted that the law, with "time to adjust itself to the business of the country," would produce sufficient revenue will feel discouraged when they examine the May figures for 1896. The customs receipts for the month are \$10,949,973, the internal revenue \$11,550,169, and the total, including miscellaneous, is \$24,643,717. Compared with May of last year, there is a falling off in customs and a falling off in the total. The customs toms receipts in May, 1895, were \$12,474,558 under the Wilson law; those of May, 1892, under the McKinley law, were \$13,131,138; those of May, 1891, under the McKinley law, were \$11.195.141. Thus it will be seen that, whether the receipts of this month are compared with those of the Wilson law in its first year, or the McKinley law in its first and second years, the showing is unfavorable to May, 1896. And the comparison of the total recelpts-customs, internal revenue and miscellaneous-with former years does not add anything to the record of the Wilson law in the present year and month. Here is the May record in the first three years of the McKinley law, and the first two years of the Wilson law:

 May, 1891 (McKinley law)
 Total receipts.

 May, 1892 (McKinley law)
 \$27,631.849

 May, 1893 (McKinley law)
 28,278,385

 May, 1893 (McKinley law)
 29,28,837

 May, 1895 (Wilson law)
 25,272,038

 May, 1896 (Wilson law)
 24,60,715

 This table will not
 24,60,715

This table will not prove comforting to those who have assumed that "the prohibitive duties of the McKinley law destroyed the revenues," nor is it McKiniey law destroyed the revenues, nor is it reassuring to those who insisted that the receipts under the Wilson law would grow as the months and years passed. Nor does a comparison of the customs receipts alone help those who complained of the McKinley law as repressing the revenue, or prophesied of the Wilson law a growing scale of receipts. Here are the customs receipts alone for the first two years of each of the laws:

A WOMAN ROUGHLY TREATED BY ROBBERS Binghamton, N. Y., May 31.-Three masked men

Binghamton, N. Y., May 31.—Three masked men robbed Mrs. Martha Townsend's farm house on Saturday night. The thieves knocked at the door and asked for the hired man, and when they were informed that he was out they knocked the woman down and choked her into insensibility. They bound and gagged her, and, to make sure that she would and gagged her, and, to make sure that she would and gagged her, and, to make sure that she would and gagged her, and, to make sure that she would and gagged her, and, to make sure that she would and gagged her, and, to make sure that she would and gagged her, and, to make sure that she would and gagged her, and, to make sure that she would and gagged her, and, to make sure that she would and gagged her, and, to make sure that she would and gagged her, and, to make sure that she would and gagged her, and, to make sure that she would an agreement regulating commerce and giving to both the advantages now in practice between a continuous shear and giving to both the advantages now in practice between the proposed that he was not the conditions which prevailed under the Harrison and gagged her, and the shear an and gagged her, and, to make sure that she would also against the products mattress and laid a sofa on top of this. Then they ransacked the house, securing about \$150 worth of plunder. The woman, who is a widow, lives alone in an isolated farm house about seven miles south of this city. She is in a precarious condition. The surrounding country is being searched by angry farmers for the perpetrators of the outrage.

Administration, after Germany had raised her embedded and had entered into a reciprocity agreement under the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1880, by virtue of which the littled States enjoyed the same privileges as Austria-Hungary—which conditions prevailed under the present Administration until the embedding of which the littled States enjoyed the same privileges as Austria-Hungary—which conditions prevailed under the present Administration until the embedding of the Sugar Trust tariff of August 25, 1894.

OHIO DEMOCRATS FOR SILVER.

JOHN W. BOOKWALTER SAYS A SILVER DELEGATION WILL GO TO CHICAGO.

HE DEPLORES SECTIONAL ISSUES, BUT DECLARES THAT THE EAST MUST BE PUT DOWN-IT IS A CREDITOR SECTION, AND

Washington, May 31 .- John W. Bookwalter, th

well-known millionaire politician, of Springfield, Ohio, who will probably head the free-silver delegation to be sent from Ohio to the Demo-ratie Na last few days. Mr. Bookwalter, who had not taken e-entered the field this spring and organize silver in the VIIth Congress District of Ohio, district where it was supposed the sound meney men were so firmly entrenched that a contest we sle be hopeless. Yet, when the primaries were held the sound money advocates found themselves beater

point. In speaking of the situation in Ecokwalter said to-day: "The people are intensely in earnest over this issue and an overwhelming majority are committed to the and an overwhelming majority are committed to the policy of free coinness at the ratio of 16 to 1. They will not be satisfied with anything short of this in the platform at Chicago, nor will they tolerate any candidate for the Presidency who is not in sympathy with such a declaration. No dubious platform, no trimming andidates. The one must be as clean cut, unequivocal and outspoken as the other. That the free-silver men will be in the majority in the Convention is almost a certainty, and they are not abandon their convictions. I would deplore raising a sectional issue in this Nation, but the West and South, with four-fifths of the area and about four-fifths of the population, are in sub jection to the East, which has waxed powerful through favoring tariff and banking laws at the pense of the other great geographical divisions.

That is something I cannot answer at present, for the reason that I have been giving more attention to the fight for delegates that would express the will of the people. Last year the lattle was fought in Ohio in the most discreditable way, and the honest sentiment of the people was crushed in the Democratic State Convention under the orders that went out from Washington and Wall Street. Such methods will never more be tolerated by free American citizons, and the change in Ohio this year is sufficient proof of that assertion, it fowers to surray sudy manipulated, and had be come out squarely for the equality of both metals, thousand the presidency laws went the country. I present that the thought is the condition to surray sudy manipulated, and had be come out squarely for the equality of both metals, thousand the presidency, have swept the country. I predicted then that he would be the worst de 'atel candidate for Governor of Ohio in the hister of the State, and that prediction was verified."

NEW DRILL REGULATIONS. GENERAL RUGER COMPLETES HIS REVISIONS

be greatly pleased to hear that the War Department has received from Major-General Ruger the drill regulations for the cavalry, and the marching ivres for the heavy artillery. General Ruge lations for the infantry may be expected in Washington not later than August 31. The cavalry an artiflery regulations received have already been

of which are the open-order exercises and the simplification of close-order formations. It is said at the War Department that the changes in the marching manocurres for heavy artillery—this title is hereafter to be used—are few, in considering both sets of regulations, General Ruger had before ing revised regulations for the cavalry and artif-lery, previous to the time when Secretary Lations to General Ruger.

tations. This is not confined to the Army, but is felt throughout the militia. The Navy and Marine Corps are also waiting arxiously for the Army regulations to appear. Upon the recommendation of a recent Naval Board these branches will, with of a recent Naval Beard these branches will, with slight modifications, adopt the Army rules. The present situation is embarrassing for the Navy and Marine Corps, as the edition of their own regulations is exhausted, and it has been decided by the authorities not to get out a new edition until the Army regulations are justed. Both from the Army and the militial Secretary Lamont has received a large number of argent requests that the new regulations be given to the troops. Many Army officers have expressed the particular hope that the regulations be issued in season to permit of their trial in the field before the weather becomes such as to prevent out-of-door exercises. Officers of the militia have manifested an earnest desire to get the new rules during, or preferably before, their summer encampnents. Secretary Lamont recently informed General Ruger that there was a widespread demand for the regulations, and stated that he would be glad to learn how soon they might be expected her.

A few days ago General Ruger informed the War Department that he had completed the revision of the open-order respected. He said these could be sent to Washington at once. He also said that by the end of August, possibly a little sooner, the revision of the open-order exercises would be completed. He suggested that the class-order rules be not published until the revision of the open-order exercises would be completed. He suggested that the class-order rules be not published until the revision of the open-order exercises would be completed the suggested that the class-order rules be not published until the revision of the open-order exercises would be completed the suggested that the class-order rules be not published until the revision of the open-order exercises would be even-order they will be the infantry drill regulations in the hands of the Public Printer. Probably it is now said at the War Department that the decide order some contents in the hands of the Public Printer. slight modifications, adopt the Army rules,

CONSUL-GENERAL DEKAY REPORTS A STEADY FALLING OFF-HE RECOMMENDS RECIPROCITY.

Washington, May 31 (Special).-In a report dated April 20, on German exports to the United States for the first quarter of the current calendar year, Consul-General DeKay, of Berlin, says:

Consul-General DeKay, of Berlin, says:

The fact that twenty-six consulates of Germany show about \$1,00,639 more in exports for the first three months this year than they did during 15-same period in 188, is remarkable when the almost steady failing off of the annual exports from all Germany to the United States in the past down to the beginning of 188, is considered. In 189, \$8,290,000; 1894, \$69,100,600.

The following figures represent the value of exports from all Germany for the first quarter of 1895. Berlin and consulates thereunder, \$1,712,259; Frankfort and twelve of the consulates thereunder, \$1,712,259; Frankfort and twelve of the consulates thereunder, \$1,508,732, treaden consulates thereunder such amount of exports for each of the other quarters, and multiplying it by four, we get the sum of \$35,50,968 as the total for 1896, without including Cologne, Furth, Mahnhelm, Nuremberg and Sonneberg. This would represent a return to the figures of the year 1892, were it not more than probable that the third and fourth quarters of 1806 will show much larger exports to the United States. If this occurs, the figure is likely to approach that of 1891, at present, the mericanite of Berlin are complaining bitterly of the lack of business from the United States. They say that American buyers and orders are few and far between.

As compared with the corresponding quarter of 1806, there was a beauty or the sure of the second of the production of

As compared with the corresponding quarter of 1825, there was a heavy encrease in the exports of beet sugar to the United States, the total increase for the three consular districts of Bremen, Hamburg and Magdeburg alone footing up \$1.878,000.

Hamburg and Magdeburg alone footing up \$1,878,000. In closing his report the Consui-General says:

Next to Great Eritain and ner colonies and Austria-Hungary, the United States is the greatest consumer of German products. We are also third in Germany's list of nations that supply her with products. In view of these facts, it would seem the sooner the two countries come together and reach an agreement regulating commerce and giving to both the advantages now in practice between Austria-Hungary and Germany, the better for the people of both nations.

In other words he recommends a restoration of the conditions which prevailed under the Harrison.

Silver Tea Scoops, Tea Strainers, Tea Balls, Horseradish Spoons, Sugar Breakers, Sardine Forks and Tongs.

THEODORE B. STARR, 206 Fifth Ave., Madison Square.

GERMAN MERCHANTS ACTIVE.

EFFORTS THEY ARE MAKING TO EXTEND THEIR TRADE IN THE EAST.

ORIENTAL COUNTRIES PLANNED-MEANS

States in Germany have described from time to lime the efforts of German manufacturers and nerchants to extend their foreign trade in terms hat might well arrest the attention of manufactovers and merchants in the United States who desire to increase their sales in foreign markets. According to a recent report of Consul Monaghan, of Chemnitz, which will soon be published by the Department of State, a new and revised edition of "address book" of German export houses is of the empire, with the aid and co-operation of the Imperial and Prussian Governments. The work will be printed in German, English, French and Spanish, and will consist of four volumes. Consul

Monaghan says:

When finished the four volumes will furnish the very best references, detailed information, etc., arranged alphabetically, covering every branch of Gorman trade connected with the commerce of the country. It will contain special information concerning the kinds and amounts produced, the capacities of houses and factories, and information calculated to aid and alvance the export trade. The sharper the competition between industrial nations, and the more foreign countries try to meet their own wants by home production, the greater in the need here for increased efforts to maintain fields wen after hard fights, and for increased efforts to extend sales into territors occupied by others. The fact that the Imperial Government iends its lid to such an enterprise is too significant to be passed over in silence.

The Export Union, of Saxony, is also preparing a new guide, or address book, covering the exporting concerns of that Kingdom and Thuringia, and 600 of the leading houses will take part in the work of advertising and distributing the book, which is to be circulated by the German corsums and the landreds.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

A SCHOOL ON RAILROAD TRACKS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Some thirty years and I wrate to Thomas K. Reecher, then of Elmira, N. Y. suggesting a "school on wheels", but he objected to the plan for the reason, as he said, that the pupils" attention would be detracted from study. It is not proposed to make it a kindergarten, but a school for those who appreciate the value of a thorough education. I have no means of carrying out my idea, but lay it before you in brief, trusting that you may be able to reach some one who can, viz.: Have cars built for the purpose of study and recitation with eleeping-cars or without, with dining-cars or without, making some city the starting point or headquarters where the school will be organized (in the cars), remain for a while, then move on to some other point (city or country), as selected thus moving from place to place in Northern States during summer and Southern

To get a little distance from the main track, to avoid noise of passing trains, a temperary siding might be laid. In such a school the highest-priced pupils could be secured and the price could be made to suit those with less means. I don't think it would cost nearly so much for cars as for grounds and buildings for a school in one place, and this plan gives greater facilities for obtaining a practical knowledge of many branches not availa practical knowledge of many branches not available in a stationary school—mineralogy, botany, readogy, etc., by being able to obtain specimens from different localities, and pupils will not become tired of remaining in one place for three, four or divey years, but will in that time have travelled through nearly all the States in the Union. This will come some day, and why not now, and first in our own loved country? I have hurriedly thrown out three few of many suggestions. Many others will follow in your own mind. Can't you place this before a number of business men who would like to take hold of a new project and push it along? Philadelphia, May 27, 1896.

Philadelphia, May 27, 1896. A NAME FOR GREATER NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: When consolidation of the Greater New York shall have taken place, I suggest that it be named the "City of America," and that it be divided into districts, viz.; New-York, Brooklyn, Long Island and Staten Island. It would simplify matters and avoid the necessity of changing street names and the numbers of the houses. would not feel that they had lost their identity, which many of our Brooklyn people greatly dread. In case this plan were adopted, I might address a letter to

The Tribune,
City of America,
N. Y.
Printing House Square, New-York District,
SAMUEL E. BELCHER. Brooklyn, May 27, 1896.

LET THE PARKS ALONE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Your article on "The Parks in Danger" is very timely. No interference for any other purpose should be permitted with the beauty and usefulness of our parks. It is sad, but true, that many wellmeaning citizens regard a park as a piece of waste meaning chizens regard a park as a piece of waste ground that must be "improved" by diverting it from its real use. It is well to have bathhouses, it is well to have schools, but neither the one nor the other should occupy a acc devoted to sunlight and grass, trees and free ir. If a bathhouse is necessary in any special locality, the city should buy a suitable lot and build one.

New-York, May 29, 1898.

New Schedule to Greenwood Lake. The New-York and Greenwood Lake Railway's new train schedule, taking effect Friday, May 29th, at twelve o'clock noon, is especially suited to fishermen and other Summer sejourners at Greenwood Lake, Fast express trains in each direction. The black bass season opens on Decoration Day and the sport at the Lake promises to be unsually fine. Inquire at Eris Offices, 401 Broodway, 957 Broadway, Chambers Street and West 23d Street Ferries.

DEATHS REACH NEARLY I,500.

Continued from First Page. ing them of their contents, regardless of the

shricks of the injured and dying. Many of the

peasants who were given memorial cups are peasants who were given memorial cups are now offering to sell them for a ruble and a half as souvenirs, not only of the coronation, but of one of the most terrible catastrophes in the annals of Russia. They find ready purchasers. The stolld and callous demeanor of the mouliks and others in face of the disaster is much commented upon by those who are not familiar with the character of the Russian lower classes. One newspaper correspondent questioned a moulik. the character of the Russian lower classes. One newspaper correspondent questioned a moujik, who was carrying a child from the Hodynsky Plain after the tragedy, as to whether he had been in the crush. The man replied that he had not, but instead of being therikful that he and his child had perhaps escaled an awful death, he complained against what he termed his bad luck in not receiving a cup, although he had tramped thirty versts in the expectation of getting one, in addition to an unlimited quan-

he had tramped thirty versts in the expectation of getting one, in addition to an unlimited quantity of free food and drink. As an offset to this callousness, however, there have been several instances teported of heroic rescues of women and children from the fate that befell so many hundreds of their compatriots.

It would not be surprising if the number of deaths was largely in excess of the official figures. There is a chance that the list will be swelled when those who have lost members of their families apply for the relief promised by the Czar. Every measure will be taken to prevent swindlers from attempting to benefit by the charity of His Majesty, and ample proof of death will have to be submitted to the authorities.

Thirty bodies were found to-day in an old Thirty bodies were found to-day in an old dis-used well in the middle of the Plain. The well had been covered with planks, which had col-lapsed when the crowd passed over them. Some of the victims had in their hands, clutched with a death clasp, the memorial curs which had been presented to them at the booths before the rush because.

MADE INSANE BY TERROR.

Among the bodies in the well were two living persons, who had been made insane by the horror of their position. Their ravings when rescued were terrible to hear.

horror of their position. Their ravings when rescued were terrible to hear.

Great efforts were made throughout the day to clear the plain, but late this afternoon it was still littered with fragments of clothing, boots, victuals and human hair. In some places, where the crush was greatest, the ground was soaked with the blood of those whose life had been trodden out. Large crewls of people, many of them sitracted by marbid curlosity, were hovering about the field all day. The foreign correspondents were afforded every facility for learning the details of the calculity, and the special badges that were issued to them at the opening of the coronation ceremonies were everywhere recognized as giving the wearers privileges that heretofore it had not been customary to grant to members of the press.

The representative of the United Press, who, with the single exception of a correspondent of a New-York newspaper, is the only representative of the American press here, went to-day to the Vogankoffsky Cemetery, where a great number of the dead hed been transferred from the hospitals and the Plain. Many of the injured were also taken to this cemetery, the hospitals being so crowded that it was impossible to find accommodation there for them. The scene was a sad one. The cemetery occupies a space of about eight acress and all the paths were guarded by armed soldiery. The ground was thickly occupied by the living and dead. Physicians who were present were busily engaged in setting broken bones sewing up and dressing gaping wounds and otherwise attending to the wants of the injured. So great was the demand for medical and surgical assistance that physicians and surgicals were requisitioned from other cities and towns.

IMPOSSIBLE TO FIND COFFINS. IMPOSSIBLE TO FIND COFFINS

The dead were placed in long lines upon the

In fact, the supply of coffins was exhausted early yesterday, and to-day it is impossible to procure one in the city at any price. The bodies were covered with sheets, and the long lines of white-shrouded dead presented a ghastly spec-tacle. Here alone the number of dead exceeded the official figures, for in the rows there were

the official figures, for in the rows there were also, to said to the fact of the first of appear tain the sees mentary resident migrages forming ages forming the paths, of the features were laid, seeking for some lost one. As the sheets were removed the living would eagerly scrutinize the faces of the dead to see if the features were those of the ones for whom they were leoking. The sight presented by the withdrawal of the coverings was a fearful one. At various points in the cemetery priests were offering prayers for the dead. It was necessary that many of the bodies should be buried as specifity as possible, and after that had been stadt, known as the "Miracle Worker," passed among the mourners, blessing and consoling them.

the fact that the paper was put together and the type set by young Germans trailed in Griental languages in the schools of Berlin.

Japan and China are to be assaulted in such mather as to make resistance almost impossible the cry to "Come over and show your wares, issued time and again by German consuls in the East, is answered at last, they are going. The Oriental world is to get so good a picture of Germany's powers and canacities as it is possible to put in so small a space as lies between the covers of a readable book. Church of England, preached a zermen in the English church here to-day. Among those who were present were the Duke of Connaught, who represents his mother. Queen Victoria, the Duchess of Connaught and their suite. A collection was taken up for the benefit of the sufficeers, and a goodly sum was raised.

The statement that the disaster would bring the statement of the sufficeers and the fertileties to a close has not the

The statement that the disaster would bring the coronation festivities to a close has not the slightest basis in truth. The functions have not been stopped. A ball was given at the French Embassy last evening. It was attended by the members of the imperial family, the foreign princes diplomatists and the highest Russian and visiting aristocracy. The function was one of the most brilliant that has taken place in connection with the coronation ceremonies.

CHIEF OF POLICE ATTEMPTS SUICIDE. HIS UTTER DESPAIR OVER THE MOSCOW TRAG-EDY-WHY THE PRENCH BALL

WAS HELD.

London, May 31 - "The Dudy News" will to-mor row publish a dispatch from Moscow, saying that the Chief of Police is reported to be in utter despair over the terrible entastrophe and that he has atimpted to commit suicide. The dispatch adds that many of the attendants

at the booths are among the lead. Some of the booths were broken into splinters by the resistless pootns were broken into splinters by the resistless rush of the crowd.

It further says that the great ball given by the French Ambacsador was, owing to political reasons, not cancelled. It was also determined that it should be held test the diagster be supposed to have been even greater than it actually was.

MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY FROM THE KAISER Berlin, May 31.-The Emperor has telegraphed the Czar a message of sympathy and sorrow at the un-fortunate disaster upon the occasion of the popular fete on the Hodynsky plain at Moscow yesterday.

AN OCEAN STEAMSHIP'S EARS.

From The Hoston Transcript.

From The Boston Transcript.

The Gate City, which arrived here on Monday from Savannah, is the first steamer going out of this port to be equipped with an aurophone, the new device for enabling the look-out to determine the direction of sounds at sea. The aurophone was tried on the way up, but little could be told about its utility owing to its being placed in a poor position. It consists of a brass box which fits over the mast, and which has projecting from each end a broad-mouthed funnel. From this box, close to the funnels, two tubes like ordinary speaking tubes lead down the mast and through the main deck to the deck below. Inside of the box there is a complex arrangement of diaphragms and sounding-boards, so placed that a sound will enter only one of the tubes when it is passing through the funnel on the opposite side of the box. On the lower deck is an arrangement like an engine-room indicator, by which the box above may be turned around the mast, and directly under the indicator is a tell-tale compass. The man below places the tubes to his ears, where they are held in place by a cap. Unless the funnels above are pointing directly toward the sound which he wishes to locate he will hear it only faintly and in one ear, because one of the funnels above not operate. He then turns the indicator in the direction from which the sound appears to come, and when the funnel is pointing directly at the sound it passes through one funnel and out of the other, putting both tubes in operation, and the operator nears the sound distinctly and in both ears at once. He then glances at the indicator, and the point on the tell-tale at which it rests gives the exact bearing of the sound.

In the case of the Gate City, the box was placed



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on the foremast, and the operating station was cathe forecastle deck. There was so much noise there, caused by the hands moving about, and the breaking of the seas against the stem of the vascei, that the sounds came in a confused way, and although bearings could be better taken than by the ear alone, it is thought that the operation of the instrument can be much improved. On the next trip it will be placed on the ligger mast, and the operating station will be in the women's steerage, where it will be quieted. The arrangement is it use on the Old Dominion steamers, and one or two other lines, and has been found to work finely. Whistling buoys and light whiches can be much better located, and can also be heard to a much greater distance than with the car alone.

ALMSHOUSE INMATES CONFIRMED.

AN INTERESTING SERVICE IN THE CHAPEL OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

An interesting and pathetic service was held yesterday in the little chape; of the Good Shepherd, adjoining the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island, when thirty-three persons received the rite of confirmation in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Among those confirmed were John William Terry, superintendent of the Aimshouse, his wife and his sister, Miss Emma Terry. Bishop Edward R. Atwill, of Western Missouri, who is a cousin of Com-missioner Faure, officiated for Bishop Potter, who was unable to do so on account of other engage-ments. He was assisted in the service by the Rev. ments. He was arsisted in the service by the Rev. Charles C. Proffett, chaplain in charge of the Good Shopherd: the Rev. George F. Nelson, supern-tendent of the City Mission Society; the Rev. Dr. Gardiner T. Littell, chaplain of the Metropolitan Hospital; the Rev. H. McGure, chaplain in charge of the City Hospital, and the Rev. Willest Hawkins, of Staten Island. The clergy and their friends who took part in or

were present at the ceremony left this city shortly before 4 o'clock on the Thomas S. Bren-nan for Blackwell's Island. When the party of visitors from the city reached the is and the little chapel was well filled with annates of the Almshouse. The men were dressed in plain gray suits of coarse cloth, and the women in gingham dress of coarse cloth, and the women in gingham dresses and clean white caps. Most of the women candi-dates for confirmation sat in the front of the church on the right of the centre siste. At least one-half of them looked about sixty years old and few were under that age. Behind the women sat the mea who were to be confirmed. Among the men were several whose half was white and their step slow and uncertain from age. In front of the pews on the left of the centre stalls were three men of the the left of the centre aisle were three men of the Almshouse in wheel cha'rs. They were either intem from age o out of the Almshouse for nearly lifteen your was said that yesterday was the first time long period that this luckless man had been dressed to be taken out of doors. The unfortunate man was so helpless that he could not wheel himself about and was brought to and taken from the chapel by

two Almshouse men. After the regular evening service the candidates for confirmation were asked to come forward. They moved to the chancel and knelt down. The sight of the gray-haired men and women from the Almshouse with bent forms kneeling around the chancel railing to be confirmed was an impressive but pathetic one Some of them were just about able to walk to the railing and others would never have reached the bancel without falling had not strong and willing hands supported them. The act of confirmation hav-ing been completed, Bishop Atwill addressed those who had been confirmed. He said he was glad to know that they had given their hearts to the Lord before it was too late. "Some of you," said Bishop Atwill, "have led lives not all of sunshme, but do not forget that God leads men down into the dark, deep valleys and ties them in the furnace of affliction and purifies them from the love of the world. Let the Lord direct you into the love of God and into the

Lord direct you into the love of God and into the patient waiting for Christ."

Miss E. Johnston was the organist. Among those present were Dr. J. W. Barstow, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Aidrich and daughter, Mrs. Gardiner T. Littell, Mrs. Henry Chamberlaine, Commissioner and Mrs. Faure and A. H. Bancker. When the Thomas S. Brennan returned to the pier at East Twenty-sixthet. Commissioner Faure showed those aboard to dand new style ambulances. The hew style ambulance, which was designed by Commissioner Fauris said to be a great improvement over the old enes. The first of the new models was put into service last Friday, and is known as ambulance No. 5. On each side is a Maltese cross painted in light red. There is also a ring for a Maltese cross to be suspended from above the driver's seat. When this cross is hung in place, said Commissioner Faure, it meant that a "hurry call was sent to the hospital that of wagons when the Maltese cross is suspended over the driver's seat.

PLUMBERS TO GO ON STRIKE.

Providence, R. L. May 31.-Fifty plumbers will go on strike to-morrow morning as the result of the refusal of the master plumbers to grant the eighthour workday. Ten firms not members of the Master Plumbers' Association have granted the concession, and forty men will go to work at the rate of \$3 for a day comprising eight hours. The greater part of the members of the Master Plumbers' Association being in attendance at the National Convention of their association at Cleveland this week, the fifty men will remain on strike at least a week.

"GOOD ORDER" SOCIETY IN JAIL.

From The Maysville (Ky.) Bulletin.

A father remarkable state of affairs exists in the Maysville jail. There are about twenty-five prisoners now confined there, some of them awaiting trial for the worst of crimes. These prisoners have formed a "good orler" society and organized a mock court to punish oftenders. Fred Bass, who shot and killed Orth Gambia. Fred Bass, who shot and killed Orth Gambia was chosen judge, and Laughlin, who killed his wife and niece near Augusta, is sheriff. They have adopted laws against spitting on the floor, bolsterous conduct, using vile of profane language, etc., and these are strictly onforced. Oftenders are whipped with a strap, offered a federal remarkable improvement in the other conducts of the prisoners. The noise they formerly make greatly annoyed a young lady who was very slig test the conduct of the prisoners. The noise they formerly make at her home on Fourth-st., just south of the jail, as Mr. Johnson told them of this, and his complaint esset dails two of its members to clean up called each day.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Caston